

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. CRIKEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.
MAYSVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

NEWS ITEMS.

The entire membership of the Presbyterian Church in Boston is over eight thousand. There is one returned, three United, and two Old School churches in the city.

It is in contemplation to establish an Orthodox Russian Episcopal See at Peking, the Capital of the Chinese Empire. This is a favorite idea of Peter the Great, but to the present time it has not been accomplished.

A lady went this year to the White Sulphur Springs under a vow to except the man who made her the hundredth offer she had received. She is now celebrating the centennial offered by the light of the honeymoon.

A Tennessee paper says that Mrs. Anna Owens had a well paid thirty-eight feet deep at her place, in Henry county, in that State, a short time ago, at the bottom of which was found black mud and oak leaves in the greatest quantity.

A scholar named John Hart, in Nashville, Monday night, on reaching the door of the work-house, knocked the officer down and attempted to escape, when the officer shot him through the hips, dangerously, and probably fatally wounding him.

On 6th inst. the laying of the track on the South Pacific Railroad commenced on the thirty-seventh mile west of Little Piney, Missouri. At the rate at which the track is being laid, the road will be completed and the cars running to Lebanon in about three weeks.

An Jackson, Illinois, one night last week the jail over the city was turned off, and John Campbell returning in the dark, tried the burner in his room, and finding no gas, supposed that it would remain shut off. It was let on again, however, to ward him off, while he was asleep, and in the morning he was found nearly dead.

The publication of Mrs. Stowe's filthy sensational narrative concerning Lord Byron and the Lady Leno has caused an unusual activity in the sale of his poems, and too many buy for the purpose of reading the very parts which Mrs. Stowe would have us believe portray his most feebly character. Thousands will read and gloat over the licentious scenes of Don Juan, who might otherwise never have glanced at the book, and the purest and noblest of his works, the poems to his sister Augusta, will be regarded by those who credit Mrs. Stowe and the Lady Leno as being but a hypocritical mode of expressing forbidden passion. The amount of evil done by this publication cannot be measured by the injustice to the memory of the dead poet; the harm to the young living generation is incalculable.

Those who believe or profess to believe in this remarkable story, dwell with particular emphasis upon the well known licentiousness of Lord Byron. When they establish the fact that his life in Venice was as loose and debauched as that of a man well can be, and that incest is not an impossible crime, they assume from these premises that his guilt is proved. But admitting that Lord Byron was so depraved as to be capable of this disgusting crime, what is there about the reputation of Lady Augusta Leno to induce the belief that she also was so unethically morbid in her sensuality as to encourage the alleged unallowable love of her brother? These moralists who think it their duty to credit anything of evil that may be published concerning Byron, whose poems have offended their pious sense, seem oblivious of the fact that the reputation of the dead woman is assailed not less cruelly than that of the man. In fact, it would appear to us that in such a case the woman would be more culpable than the man. Lady Augusta Leno was not less than seven years the senior of her brother, was at the time designated fully thirty-three years of age, had been married eight years, had been educated and reared among virtuous and refined people, and may very well be supposed to have been fully capable of taking care of herself and to have known what she was about. In such a case the greater probability would be that the plain and middle aged married woman had sought the brilliantly handsome and gifted poet, and not vice versa. It could have been no case of seduction, in which a woman had momentarily yielded to irresistible passion. For this story is that it was maintained for years. And whatever may have been the character of Lady Leno's love for her brother, it was not transient, but was gloried in and maintained so long as life remained to her. Now what man would think of this professed religiousist, this lady who was received in high favor at the courts of two Queens who rigidly excluded all but the virtuous, who went through life without a spot on her fair fame, if, indeed, it is true that all this time her love for her brother, instead of being the pure sisterly affection the world thought, was really a licentious flame of the worst character? She must have been not only a woman devoid of all moral sense, but the most perfect monster of deceit, treachery and falsehood that the world ever saw. Professing the deepest and most orthodox religion, she yet clung unrepentant to her adulterous and incestuous connection long after she knew it had been discovered, practiced her sinners in the very house of the woman she had wronged and by whom the evil secret was known, presented the partner of her lust with a copy of the holy Bible, and instead of hating his memory, cherished it with apparently holy reverence long after his absence and death may well be supposed to have removed from her the glamour of his evil genius. The relation of this monstrous story give Byron credit for being stung by the keenest self-reproach and remorse, and the liveliest apprehensions lest the secret should be discovered and brought to light, and that his dying moments were occupied with contrition. But through all this the Lady Leno seems to have moved serene, contented, and happy, undisturbed by any fear that the injured wife would expose her, apparently as pure as an angel of light and unconscious of wrong, dying a professed Christian and yet maintaining an affectionate correspondence until her death with her brother, and at her last moments seemingly ignorant that her life had been blotted with this dark stain. Really, Mrs. Stowe, if you expect this story to be believed you must count largely on human credulity, or the readiness of men and women to doubt womanly virtue, truth and religion.

The Bulletin still thinks we are not a sound Democrat because we do not believe in the election of Judge Pruett. So far from being a Democrat, the Bulletin says we are an absolute monarchist. Well! the Bulletin may die. We hope its editor may be happy.

The Bulletin tries to spread the coat tail of John A. McClellan, one of the purest, best and wisest of Kentucky's sons, over Judge Pruett, but it won't do. The judge was not cast in the same mold and is not fitted for any part of the wearing apparel of the great and good man. If current report be true, there was as much difference between the moderate and conservative gradual emancipation ideas of John A. McClellan and that class of men, and the red hot abolitionism of Judge Pruett, as there is to-day between the republicanism of Tom Ewing and the radicalism of Thad Stevens and Sam McKee. Of course we have no personal knowledge of the matter, but we do know that the abolitionists of the Cassin M. Clay and John G. Fee type in this county claim that Judge Pruett was heartily and cordially with them, and many of them voted for him. For Judge on that account, while the gentlemen who belonged to the McClellan school of gradual emancipation almost unanimously reject the insinuation that there was any similarity between their own doctrines and those of Judge Pruett. The judge was not a boy at the time, but an older man than the editor of the Bulletin and the editor of the Bulletin before he ceased to be the friend and adviser of John G. Fee. We do not allude to this as a matter of special reproach to the judge, for we do not doubt but that during that time he uttered the honest sentiments of his heart and the earnest convictions of his understanding, and that he was never further from being actuated by a corrupt motive than when he was fully identified with men upon whom he turned his back after the judicial election in 1856.

Idaho elects a Democratic delegate to Congress. The official returns of the election for Delegate to Congress on the 10th of August, are as follows: T. B. BUTLER, Republican, 2,218; J. C. SHAFER, Democrat, 3,102; J. J. MAY, Independent Democrat 64. SHAFER'S majority, 820.

ANOTHER CONTINENTAL LIVE-BE-GINNING OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

General ROSECRANS and SEDGWICK were advertised in San Francisco to leave that city on the 12th instant for San Diego, the seaport at the southern extremity of the State of California, there to inaugurate the work on the San Diego and Gila Railroad, and Mr. SEWARD was also to be present to assist in the ceremonies of breaking ground. Funds sufficient to build the road to the Gila river have been subscribed. This is the beginning of the Southern continental railway line. A company headed by General FREMONT, has been organized East, to begin at Memphis, Tenn., and thence to build a road southwestwardly through Arkansas and Texas, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, thence across the tablelands to the Gila river, and down its valley, or near it, to a junction with this San Diego branch.

From the Mississippi river this is a much shorter route to the Pacific Ocean than that of the Union Pacific road; and as it flanks the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada chain it may be built all the way over the Plains. It is also below the region of interrupting snows, and the work of building it and of running it when completed may be continued without the stoppage of a day from wintry storms. With anything like the enterprise which built the Union Pacific this Southern road ought to be finished within two years, for there will be comparatively little to do in building it beyond marking out the line and laying the ties and rails. When finished it will be the main line for through travel; but there will be work enough, not only for the two continental roads, which will then be in operation, but for one or two more. In the building up of half a dozen new States the Union Pacific will soon be an immensely profitable line, and so with the Southern Pacific in tapping the undeveloped resources of Western Texas and of New Mexico, and Arizona, and of the Northern States of the Mexican republic, and the vine and olive lands of Southern California, the most productive in the world.

Gen. SHERMAN has ordered the election in Texas, which was originally fixed for the 30th of November, to be extended through four days, on the suggestion of Gen. HAYDEN, that a fair election could not be held in one day. The same extension will be given Mississippi if required.

IMPORTANT ACTION—A LAW TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The following resolutions in reference to the compounding and dispensing of medicines were offered at the recent sitting of the National Pharmaceutical Association by the celebrated pharmacist Dr. Squibb. These resolutions recommended special action on the subject by the legislatures of the several States.

Resolved, That the draft of a law to regulate the practice of pharmacy proposed by the committee of the association appointed for that purpose, be accepted and published in the proceedings of the association as being one method whereby the objects of this body in regard to this subject might be accomplished; and that, as a method which embraces many useful details arranged with great care and labor, it is recorded and published as well as adopted to be useful to the legislatures of the different States, whenever they may see fit to respond to the earnest desire and call of this association and of the community at large, for enactment upon this subject.

Resolved, That the difficulties of constructing a law of proper scope be secured and recommended by this association for general application in the States are such that we must be satisfied with enunciating the broad principles which, in our judgment, should direct any and all legislation upon this important subject.

Resolved, That we see with alarm, and regret the rapid increase in the number of accidents which occur from mistake and mismanagement in dispensing medical substances, and that we earnestly desire to see these casualties checked and controlled.

Resolved, That we regard the ignorance and irresponsibility of many who engage in the practice of pharmacy, without proper qualifications, as a great practical cause of such casualties.

Resolved, That a proper degree of education and qualification should be secured by law, and that all proper measures for educating and qualifying persons for duties so important should receive more encouragement and protection from the law than they have hitherto done.

Resolved, That the report of the committee, submitting the proposed draft of the law of the action had in this association upon that report—and of these resolutions, be printed in pamphlet form, and that ten copies be sent to the Governors and Speakers of the Legislature of the different States of the American Union.

The substitute was accepted and given another reading.

During the same session of the Association Mr. STERN, of Detroit, was expelled from its privileges for manufacturing and advertising an adulterate compound termed—"Sweet Quinine."

The pharmaceutical art in this country is making important advances.

Gov. HOFFMAN has transmitted to the Secretary of State, at Washington, his official certificate that New York has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The fact that the certificate has been withheld so long has emboldened some of the less discreet politicians of the Governor's party to suggest a theory whereby it should be withheld altogether, and in this way the amendment be defeated.

It is understood the Democrats of Texas will run John HANCOCK, for Governor and James AMSTUTSON for Lieutenant Governor. Both of these gentlemen are eligible and will command a portion of the conservative vote that would otherwise be cast for HAMILTON, the conservative Republican.

It is understood that the Radical State Convention, called by the Radical State Committee, to be held in Richmond, on the 24th of November, will make no nominations of offices, but will construct a platform of "principles" and "speak its mind to Congress and the whole country."

The New York World says: "Green Clay Smith—loyal enough to be a Brigadier General, General enough to be elected to Congress, Congressman enough to be Territorial Governor of Montana—has been reverted to his original profession, and preached a sermon last Wednesday before a Baptist Association, in Stanford, Kentucky."

Last week it was "manifest" to the Bulletin that we preferred the election of HARVEY MENAUGH to that of Judge PRUITT. This week he believes we would have voted for a Democrat in preference to a Republican. The editor of the Bulletin is a funny fellow.

The New York Tribune is authorized by Mr. BUTTWEILL to say that there is no truth in the statement that any personal difference ever existed between himself and the late Secretary of War in reference to the recognition of Cuba or upon any other subject. The relations between Gen. RAWLINS and Mr. BUTTWEILL were never for more than a moment interrupted by excitement or unkindness.

THE MAINE ELECTION. The election in Maine, which took place on the 13th, shows a similar falling off in the Radical majority to that exhibited in Vermont. Chamberlain's majority for Governor is estimated at 8,000, which would indicate a decrease of 12,000 from his majority of last year, which was 20,404. The Democracy gain several members of the Legislature, though the Radical majority, on joint ballot, will still be very large.

An Omaha dispatch says that the election on Tuesday was peaceable, though excited. Returns indicate the election of three Republicans and one Democrat to the Legislature, and a Republican Sheriff, Clerk, Assessor, and Commissioner. The Democrats elected the Probate Judge and Treasurer, who ran on the people's ticket. Pueblo and Las Animas counties give increased Republican majorities, and Clear Creek count, as far as heard from, gives a Republican majority.

HON. J. F. BULLITT.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel, referring to the selection of a United States Senator by the next Legislature, says: "Without any disparagement to those who have been named as worthy to discharge the high trust, we cannot refrain from mentioning, as eminently qualified to represent Kentucky in the United States Senate, the Hon. J. F. BULLITT, of Louisville. We do not know that he has any political ambition, but if he would allow the use of his name he will prove formidable both by his locality and his high talents and virtues."

The Flemingsburg Democrat is mistaken as to the nature of the very important controversy being waged between the Bulletin and the Eagle. It is not at all as to which is the better Democrat. How could our Flemingsburg contemporary suppose us capable of the temerity of disputing the palm of Democracy with the Grand Sanhedrin of the concern in this District? But the Bulletin insists that we are not any Democrat at all. We might have stood that, but the Bulletin added to it an injurious insinuation that we were a Radical or in a fair way to become one. We very amiably repudiated the "soft impeachment," and the consequence was the infliction of a yard or so of light reading upon the patient public.

The London Spectator has heretofore been one of Gen. Grant's best friends in England, praising him upon all occasions. But it now changes its tune, and speaks thus of him in an article which we had reproduced in a New York paper: "The gradual decline of President Grant in American opinion is noteworthy, for there is little evidence of any strong political reason. He is very lenient to Conservatives, but that may be wise; and he has failed to out politicians by trade, but that may not be his fault; and he writes rather indistinct letters, but the letters are sound enough in principle. Nevertheless, it is certain that, for some reason not quite perceptible over here, a tone of contempt towards the President is becoming apparent in both parties."

WILLIAM J. ABRAMS, brother of Mrs. Clem, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Young at Cold Spring, near that city some time last year, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. But the jury say in their verdict: "Believing that the crime committed by him was the result of wicked influences surrounding him, and not the result of a bad heart, we would respectfully ask the Governor to commute his sentence to ten years imprisonment." A motion was made for a new trial, but it is not believed it will be granted. A special of the 15th to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "It is a remarkable fact that the jury held prayer meeting every night for light and guidance, each member leading by appointment, and they were thus engaged at ten o'clock last night."

Of the night of the 3d instant a fearful accident occurred in Christian county, Mo., about three miles west of Ozark, which has proved fatal to two persons and dangerously injured two more. The wife of Mr. A. J. Clark undertook to fill a coal oil lamp with oil. She took out the burner and handed it to her daughter to hold while she filled the lamp. In an accountable way the oil in the lamp and also the coal ignited and exploded, setting fire to the clothing of Mrs. Clark and her three daughters, who were standing in a group around her while the lamp was being filled. The two youngest, ten and twelve years of age, have died from the effects, and Mrs. Clark and her oldest daughter are badly burned and not expected to survive.

D. WOOLSEY, at work in a mill at Three Rivers, Michigan, a few days ago, was caught by his clothes in the gearing and terribly mangled, his skull being laid open in front for several inches, besides receiving numerous severe cuts and bruises. He lived several days, nevertheless.

Tax Collector of Jersey lately gave a breakfast at four o'clock in the afternoon. The only way the Countess of Fiddlefaddle can beat this is by putting off breakfast till the next day.

Green Teas and Black Teas.

substantially to retail buyers.
GEO. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.,
Druggists,
Maysville, Ky., Sept. 18, '69

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING.

CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE

MARRIED.
NEDDITT-BARR—On Thursday evening, 10th inst., in the Presbyterian church, in this city, by Rev. Geo. W. COOPER, Mr. Thomas T. Nedditt to Miss Mary E. Barr, all of this city.
The partners were delighted with the present of wedding cake which accompanied the above, and with the happy pair a long life of wedded love.

PLUMMER-JONES—At the residence of the bride's father, in Mexico, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, 1869, Frank Plummer, of Fleming county, Ky., to Miss Mollie E. Jones, of Mexico, Mo.
HUNTER-SCOTT—In Frank, Ky., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Charles H. Hunter to Mrs. Sarah Ann Scott.

RAMEY-GOODPASTER—At the St. Cloud Hotel, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ramey, Mr. R. L. Robertson, Mr. Jas. A. Ramey to Miss Belle Goodpaster, of the Hills, Bath county, Ky.
BROWNING-CAPPE—On the 9th inst., by Rev. S. W. Cheney, Jas. C. Browning and Miss Anna Cappe, both of Clark county.

DIED.
TAYLOR—On the 17th inst., Mr. Milton Taylor, formerly of Washington, Ky., aged 75 years.

Maysville Markets.
CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.

COFFEE, Common to choice per lb. 22 25
SUGARS, New Orleans, per lb. 18 25
Porto Rico, per lb. 18 25
Demarara, per lb. 18 25
Soft refined, per lb. 18 25
Hard refined, per lb. 18 25
MOLASSES, New Orleans, per lb. 11 00
New Orleans, per lb. 11 00
WHEAT, We quote at: \$7 50 to \$8 50
White No. 1, 18 25
Red No. 1, 1 00
GRAIN, Oats, 1 25
Rye, 1 25
Corn, 23 25
Barley, 1 25 to 1 50
PROVISIONS, Pork, per lb. 18 25
Lard, per lb. 18 25
MACKEREL, No. 1, 27 50
No. 2, 25 00
No. 3, 22 50
No. 4, 20 00
No. 5, 18 00
No. 6, 16 00
No. 7, 14 00
No. 8, 12 00
No. 9, 10 00
No. 10, 8 00
No. 11, 6 00
No. 12, 4 00
No. 13, 2 00
No. 14, 1 00
No. 15, 50
No. 16, 25
No. 17, 12 1/2
No. 18, 6 1/4
No. 19, 3 1/4
No. 20, 1 1/4
No. 21, 50
No. 22, 25
No. 23, 12 1/2
No. 24, 6 1/4
No. 25, 3 1/4
No. 26, 1 1/4
No. 27, 50
No. 28, 25
No. 29, 12 1/2
No. 30, 6 1/4
No. 31, 3 1/4
No. 32, 1 1/4
No. 33, 50
No. 34, 25
No. 35, 12 1/2
No. 36, 6 1/4
No. 37, 3 1/4
No. 38, 1 1/4
No. 39, 50
No. 40, 25
No. 41, 12 1/2
No. 42, 6 1/4
No. 43, 3 1/4
No. 44, 1 1/4
No. 45, 50
No. 46, 25
No. 47, 12 1/2
No. 48, 6 1/4
No. 49, 3 1/4
No. 50, 1 1/4
No. 51, 50
No. 52, 25
No. 53, 12 1/2
No. 54, 6 1/4
No. 55, 3 1/4
No. 56, 1 1/4
No. 57, 50
No. 58, 25
No. 59, 12 1/2
No. 60, 6 1/4
No. 61, 3 1/4
No. 62, 1 1/4
No. 63, 50
No. 64, 25
No. 65, 12 1/2
No. 66, 6 1/4
No. 67, 3 1/4
No. 68, 1 1/4
No. 69, 50
No. 70, 25
No. 71, 12 1/2
No. 72, 6 1/4
No. 73, 3 1/4
No. 74, 1 1/4
No. 75, 50
No. 76, 25
No. 77, 12 1/2
No. 78, 6 1/4
No. 79, 3 1/4
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No. 81, 50
No. 82, 25
No. 83, 12 1/2
No. 84, 6 1/4
No. 85, 3 1/4
No. 86, 1 1/4
No. 87, 50
No. 88, 25
No. 89, 12 1/2
No. 90, 6 1/4
No. 91, 3 1/4
No. 92, 1 1/4
No. 93, 50
No. 94, 25
No. 95, 12 1/2
No. 96, 6 1/4
No. 97, 3 1/4
No. 98, 1 1/4
No. 99, 50
No. 100, 25

CINCINNATI MARKET.

(Corrected every other day.)
BEESWAX, Prime yellow per lb. 35
BRANDS, None to be had.
BUTTER, Choice, 20 25
BAGGING, Kentucky, 2 lb. 24 1/2
COTTON, Middling, 33
Rope, per lb. 42 1/4
CANDLES, Extra star cast, per lb. 25 3/4
Peanut oil, per lb. 25 3/4
COFFEE, Choice Rio, per lb. 25 3/4
Java, per lb. 25 3/4
Mocha, per lb. 25 3/4
CHEESE, Factory, per lb. 16 1/4
EGGS, Shippers count, per dozen 21
FISH, Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl. \$9 50 to \$10 50
FLOUR, Fancy per bbl. \$6 25 to \$7 25
FEATHERS, Live geese, prime to choice lb 75 to 80
GRAIN, Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white, 1 39 1/4 to 1 40 1/4
Barley, 1 65
Oats, white, 58 to 60
HEMP, Double dressed Ky., per lb. 13 1/2
HIDES, Green, per lb. 9 1/4 to 9 3/4
Wet salted, per lb. 11 1/4 to 11 3/4
HAY, Tight pressed, per ton \$16 1/2
MOLASSES, New Orleans, per gallon 77 1/2 to 78 1/2
Extra golden strap, per gal. \$1 25 to 1 50
MESS POULTRY, Prime city, 82
LARD, Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb. 25 1/4
SEED, Prime city per lb. 19
Clover, per lb. 14 1/4 to 14 3/4
Flax, per bush 3 25 to 3 50
Hemp, per lb. 1 50 to 1 75
Mustard, per lb. 1 25 to 1 50
Saffron, 1 lb per lb 41 1/4 to 42 1/4
Blue Grass, per bush 1 35
Orchard 1 lb per bush 1 40
SALT, Kanawha, per bbl. 2 25
SUGARS, New Orleans per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Porto Rico clarified, 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Cuba, 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Demarara, 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Crushed per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
For export, per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Crushed, per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Coffee, per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Cocoa, per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Extra C, per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
Vanilla, per lb. 18 1/4 to 18 3/4
TOBACCO, VIRGINIA LEAF, Lugs, per lb. 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Medium leaf, per lb. 10 1/4 to 10 3/4
Large leaf, per lb. 14 1/4 to 14 3/4
NEW KENTUCKY LEAF, Trash, per lb. 8 1/4 to 8 3/4
Good leaf, per lb. 14 1/4 to 14 3/4
Medium leaf, per lb. 14 1/4 to 14 3/4
Good leaf, per lb. 14 1/4 to 14 3/4
Selections, bright, per lb. 20 1/4 to 20 3/4
MANUFACTURED, No. 1, 25 1/4 to 25 3/4
No. 2, 24 1/4 to 24 3/4
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No. 96, 1/4 to 3/4
No. 97, 1/4 to 3/4
No. 98, 1/4 to 3/4
No. 99, 1/4 to 3/4
No. 100, 1/4 to 3/4

Wool. Fine fleece, washed, per lb. 45 00
Coarse and medium, 40 00
Unwashed, 35 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCIENCE ADVANCES—As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to represent its alleged power by counterfeiting, and substituting spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the cure of the stomach, and a blessing to thousands, who one to its restoration to health and happiness.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficial effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach, of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it is the most reliable of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

New Advertisements.

"TIROSHI"
OR UNFERMENTED WINE.

Warranted Pure Juice of the Catawba Grape, and entirely free from Alcohol.
This Wine is manufactured from Ripe Catawba Grapes, by a new method of preventing fermentation, and is perfectly effective, and relieves not in any respect unlike the Wine. It is peculiarly adapted for
COMMUNION PURPOSES.

And is the only sort of wine that ought to be used by the Church.

It is admirably suited to the invalid and convalescent. Manufactured by James Reynolds of Cincinnati, Ohio.

GEO. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
Maysville, Ky., Sept. 18, '69

Teas.

Just received from Steamer "HASTINGS" a few chests of choice

Green Teas and Black Teas.

substantially to retail buyers.
GEO. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.,
Druggists,
Maysville, Ky., Sept. 18, '69

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING.

CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE

THE RIVER GOD
Is Coming!!!
The Arena glory of the Western Waters! on the magnificent steamer *W. S. Main*, purchased and recently equipped by the steamer and only living.

DAN. RICE.
FOR HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS!!
With which he is now making
HIS TRIUMPHAL, FINAL TOUR
through the West and South, and which comprises
AN UNRIVALLED ARRAY OF THE
LOVELIEST AND MOST GRACE-
FULLY ACCOMPLISHED
LADY AND GIRL

Equestrian

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Journal of Agriculture.]

SOW WHEAT.

There is a danger that, owing to the very low prices of wheat this fall, many of the farmers will sow less than usual. We think such a course would be unwise. In very many cases it would be good policy for farmers to sow less grain, but to do so for the purpose of raising more wheat and at less cost per bushel. Thirty acres, thoroughly prepared and sown with a drill, will produce quite as much, and at only half the cost, as fifty acres sown broadcast. Very much of the wheat ground is tilled in this country.

But to neglect to sow wheat this fall because it does not bring as much now as it did a year ago, would be acting more unwisely than those farmers did last year who killed off their sheep because wool was low. We think that on a soil moderately well adapted to it, wheat can be raised, at present prices, about as profitably as any other crop. But unlike potatoes and fruits, that may be more profitable sometime, it can be easily sown for any length of time, so that if present prices of wheat are very low it may be safely stored until they come up, which will be in less than twelve months. If a large portion of the farmers should yield to the present temptation, and discard this crop altogether, it would be a serious loss to the country.

Wheat is an article in constant and increasing demand. The consumption of flour is increasing in England every year, and a very large portion of the flour used there is imported—some from continental Europe and some from this country. If the crop in any considerable portion of the world is small, the price of wheat will rise, and prices here go up.

There are already reports of short crops both in England and France this year, and some time since we noticed the fact that wheat was sent from Russia to France for the last three years there has been a great falling off of the export of wheat from Russia to England, so that the latter now more than depends on this country for wheat and flour. This fact should stimulate the farmers to raise all the wheat they can, as it is not likely to give them a fair portion of attention; they will not regard it.

One argument in favor of wheat raising is, that the labor attending it interferes so little with other farm work that it comes in a comparatively leisure time, and the harvest commonly comes in between corn plowing and haying, so that this crop is, in a sense, clear gain.

We predict that wheat will advance somewhat, rather than decline, within the next twelve months; therefore we say sow wheat.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

The Editor of the Union and American.—We ask of you the privilege of calling the attention of farmers in Tennessee to one important fact as regards the wheat crop that is now coming into market, and it is this:

We have no recollection of wheat appearing at any former period, so much as wheat in wheat as it does this season. There has not been a day since new wheat began to come into this market, but many splendid crops have been offered, that were utterly worthless so far as being ground into flour was concerned, and the planter was compelled to take whatever price he could get for his wheat. The local market for wheat has been truly enormous, arising out of the fact just stated. But the farmers are responsible for their losses; for the reason is plain and simple, if they had had the industry to apply it. The one remedy that we would call your attention to, as being prominent among others, is this: We have seen during the past few years too many fair, square tests of this to doubt for one moment but that soaking seed wheat thoroughly in blue-stone water will prevent rust. And we ask to know, when has there ever occurred an instance in which blue-stone failed to accomplish all we claim for it? We have no hesitation in saying that in any failure of the kind, the fault was traceable directly to the farmer in not using it. A little of this forethought in the proper time, would, in our opinion, pay the farmer very handsomely at the next harvest. For if the farmer expects to get a full market price for his crop of wheat, he must first put his seed wheat in order. In conclusion we would say to the farmers that they must give more attention to cleaning thoroughly their wheat before threshing, or else, in the end, they will fail to get the full market value for their wheat when sold.

JAL. WHEELER & CO.

ENDING WHEAT.
T. S. Clough states in the *Prairie Farmer*, that he once hired and tried thoroughly cleaned seed wheat for thirty acres. He took the small and inferior grain thus abstracted and washed again. From this he sowed a very few bushels, the result from which was inferior wheat in both quantity and quality; all the remainder was fine, free from oats and smut, and produced a large yield. He then came to the conclusion that "as he sowed, so shall he reap," and if any body persists in sowing smutted and diseased seed, he will get a poor crop, and may expect to reap accordingly.

DRILLING WHEAT.

The season approaching for seeding down to wheat, we would urge the benefit of drilling in the seed with a machine, instead of broadcast sowing. Nothing in agricultural practice, now-a-days, may be said to be better established than this, as every one knows who has tried it. The reports last season in the Department at Washington, from all sections of the country, showed the gain in bushels per acre when the seed was drilled in the field, the uniform depth at which it is covered, causing an evenness in the growth, together with at least one peck less seed being required for sowing, are all advantages which belong to drilling, compared also with securing a better sowing of the grain seed.

Drills, as with other farm machinery, have been greatly improved the last few years, and are now constructed not only to sow wheat, oats, rye, clover, and other grains, but also to sow with the grain seed and fertilizer in the rows with the grain, so that the soil being previously well prepared, the whole is finished at one operation, and the seed is left in the smooth condition. The ridges left by the drill are leveled down by the frosts of winter, giving additional protection to the tender roots of the grain and grass—*Prairie Farmer*.

RECLAIMING MEADOWS.

The most profitable labor a farmer can engage in after his hay crop is over, is to plow and drain his meadows. It is to plow and seed down to grass. Full remuneration for seed and labor is often received in the grass crop the succeeding season. For several years we have been engaged in this work, and have found no kind of labor upon the farm pay so promptly and generously as this. Last year we had a small piece of meadow, one and half acres, which had lain for many years unproductive. It was full of clods, rocks, and wire grass, stumps and rocks—a miserable waste. We put three men into it, with a yoke of heavy oxen, in September, and before the month was out it was drained, pulverized, and made as mellow and level as a prairie. This year, in July, we cut the heaviest swath of timothy on that meadow as yet upon the farm. The first crop paid all the expenses of reclaiming. Farmers, your neglected meadows are the best part of your farm; do not allow them to remain the home of tadpoles and bullfrogs, with proper care, they will fill your barns with the rich grasses of the uplands.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

LARGE INDIAN FARM.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following: "What do you say to a corn-field in Benton county, Indiana, of 7,000 acres, in good condition and growing rapidly? It is to be found on the farm of Adam Earl, Esq., who resides in Lafayette. Messrs. Earl and Fowler have a farm of 20,000 acres in Benton county, in one body, well watered, and with permanent improvements, having 140 miles

of hedge fence and 65 miles of board fence, 30 dwelling houses for tenants, 3 blacksmith shops, &c. To cultivate the corn lands 160 one and two-horse plows were kept in daily use, and on the pasture lands 4,100 head of cattle are now feeding for the New York market, and will be shipped this fall by rail. Messrs. Earl and Fowler give their personal supervision to the farm, beside attending to their separate interests, the former a jobbing merchant and the latter a banker. With the late improvements of farm machinery and harvesting implements, they are enabled to keep the model farm in good condition, and from present appearances the balance sheet will be on the right side, as heretofore.

THE LARGEST ENGLISH FARM.

The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man with the Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres of wheat, 550 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, &c., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, \$35,000; horses, \$15,000; bullocks, \$12,000; pigs, \$2,500. The oil cake and corn purchased annually amounts to \$20,000, and artificial fertilizers about \$3,000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms, annually costs about \$15,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about \$20,000 a year. His income from the whole farm, though not stated, can be little less than \$50,000 per annum.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.

"Eds. Co. Gent.—I have seen several plans for keeping sweet potatoes tried, such as putting them up in dry sand, chaff, &c., but I have found that rotten wood, finely pulverized, is the best thing yet. Collect the rotten wood in the summer or early fall; get it perfectly dry; grind or pound it fine, pack your sweet potatoes in it in boxes or barrels and keep them in a warm room or the cellar up to the floor of the house, and you need have no fear but that your potatoes will be as good in the spring as when you packed them away.

CALIFORNIA FARM.

The Californian invites an eastern visitor to "Come down to San Mateo and spend a week with me." "Have you a ranch there?" "Yes, a little place." "What do you call a little place?" "Well, 200 acres or 30,000, or 40,000, as the case may be. Everybody seems to have a little place. The other evening I met General Bell. 'Have you a little place, too?' I asked. 'Yes, 225,000 acres on my home ranch, and 25,000 more in North Carolina.' That 'home ranch,' if it were a square tract, would be 19 miles across. It is one-third as large as the State of Rhode Island. There are other men who own 300,000 acres apiece. Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.

FEMALE DRESS.

[From Packer's Monthly for September.] Young girls and ripper matrons need not go about robed like religious fanatics; but let those to whom a long sleeved and high necked party dress would be a grievous affliction content themselves with showing a modest rim of shoulders above their bodies. And let them not forget that well turned arms can be seen and appreciated without of necessity being exposed up to the arm pit. No fair young girl ever lost anything in the estimation of men, whose opinion is worth having, by appearing with neck, shoulders and arms chaste and well dressed, and 25,000 more in North Carolina. That 'home ranch,' if it were a square tract, would be 19 miles across. It is one-third as large as the State of Rhode Island. There are other men who own 300,000 acres apiece. Correspondent N. Y. Tribune.

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We heard about the jewel that we prize the most, we draw a curtain before the picture that we do not want to see; we hide our most sacred feelings in our hearts; we veil the shrine of the temple; we hedge the lily about lest its whiteness should be soiled; we want to cover up from other eyes the things that are the fairest, the dearest and most sacred to us.

Oh, woman! the most sacred thing, the fairest and dearest that man has in the world, is yourself. And I hold that a man's instinctive protest is the best guide in this matter.

And the feeling of the father, the brother, the lover and the husband, when his nature is unperverted, the arms that caress and enfold him, the bosom which is the dearest home his head can have on earth, should be as sacred as was the holy of holies in the days of the Jewish rites.

A woman's body is the temple of her soul, and her soul's outward symbol. What we want to keep pure, holy and undefiled, we do not expose it to the common eyes of the world, pure and impure, to gloat upon.

The way in which men act, as a body, and express themselves, when brought face to face with this dress reform question, is inconsistent, unjust and ungenerous toward women, and unworthy of themselves as gentlemen; they think because a woman is not their sister, or wife or sweetheart, that it is no concern of theirs how she dresses herself in this matter of dress.

On the contrary they seem eager to push her into a false position by hypocritical compliments, and phrases of hollow admiration, which are as false and bitter as Dead Sea fruit. If she will but stop to analyze the feelings from which they spring, the motives which prompt them. Too much familiarity breeds contempt. No one knows this better than the man who watches over the dress and deportment of his wife or sister, while at the same time he blandly encourages the wives and daughters and sisters of other men in every species of license.

Women do not know—the very young ones especially—that a certain dash and freedom in the style of dress encourages familiarity on the part of men toward them. They too often follow blindly after the reigning mode, without questioning its meaning, or the effect it would have upon the men's opinion of them. They feel strong because they go in droves, and in droves they dare to indulge in a style of dress for which any woman would be hooted out of society, if she dared appear in it alone, and on any occasion for which it is not sanctioned by fashion.

If men would but give up their abominable two sided policy on this question, and act toward every reputable woman whom they meet as they would under like circumstances toward their own wives, sisters or daughters, as far as is consistent with surroundings and circumstances, this mode of dress would soon be driven to its rightful home—the haunts of the profligate and lost woman.

For my own dear country women I have one wish which has moved me to speak as I have spoken. Plain words and hard words to say, but words which must be spoken, nevertheless, and which are better spoken sooner or later. It is that they should be known all over the world as the most modest of women in dress and deportment, even as they are now distinguished for wit, elegance, patriotism and innate purity of character. Let the women in other countries believe themselves if they will by a mode of attire which is in direct opposition to the dictates of their native modesty, but let ours set a bright example in this respect to the world, and then, indeed, the nations shall rise up and proclaim the American woman blessed.

The frequent marriage of widows seems to have always been more or less discouraged, men being in this respect much greater liberty; but St. Jerome mentions a widow who married her 22d husband, he in return having married 20 successive wives. The championship appears, however, to belong to the French. In this respect spoken of by Ervay in his Diary, whose propensity for re-marrying had to be checked by law: "She had been married to her 26th husband, and being now a widow, was prohibited to marry in future."

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China, Glass and Queensware.

R. ALBERT

NO CHEAP TABLES!

But the Cheapest House all Over

Tremendous Reduction of Prices!

R. ALBERT'S

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CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, SILVER, SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE, COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS, TEA-TRAYS AND WAITERS, JAPANESE TOILET SETS.

TABLE CUTLERY.

In Ivory, Silver-plated, Bone, India Rubber and Wood Handles. A very large and beautiful assortment of

FLOWER VASES,

COLOGNE SETS!

FANCY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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SOLID SILVER,

SILVER-PLATED

Britannia Ware!

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Discounted on Better Terms.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO SAMPLES

AND AS REPRESENTED,

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20,000 YARDS OF

CARPETS

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OIL CLOTHS

At Lowest New York Prices!

BEAUTIFUL INGRAINS AND HEMPS, at 40, 45, 48, and 50 cents.

Beautiful Ingrains, large and small patterns, at 60, 70, and 75 cents.

All Wool, 2-ply, from 1.00 to 1.50.

Elegant Erin Bruises, 60 and 75 cents.

3-ply, American and Best English Brussels; all qualities, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

White, Check, Fancy and Genuine Gingham.

MATTINGS.

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REDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices

OURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS, ETC.

2,000

WINDOW SHADES!

Of all sizes and colors, including all the latest Fresco styles, at from 25cts. up to \$1.00 a pair.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF NEW YORK

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AT AUCTION PRICES!

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Matched and Made to Order.

Call and examine my very large and beautiful stock.

R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

China, Glass and Queensware.

BARGAINS

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C.

Having a lot of goods of which we wish to dispose at the lowest rates, we have opened

CHEAP TABLES,

The articles on which will be sold at

Astonishing Low Prices.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

China Tea Sets!

Of which we have a large number, and which we are determined to sell

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BETTER BARGAINS

Can be had of us than at any other house in the city.

COME AND SEE!

CALL AND BUY.

G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY,

Marysville, Ky., Feb. 15, 1899.

Hardware.

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS, AMMUNITION, (all kinds),

Rifles and Pistols

Our stock of

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOODWORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES, AND SADDLERY.

Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above line to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods at low prices in any house in the West.

TERMS CASH.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Clifton's Best Boots.

Allen & Phipps' Best Boots.

Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.

A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Francis Dana's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.

John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes.

All other A. 1 brands of calf, kip and Morocco shoes.

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Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

TERMS CASH.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

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No. 31 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES,

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy CHEAPER than ever was in the history of the world.

Planing Mill.

M. J. CHASE.

(of the late firm of Manker, Chase & Co., of Ripley, Ohio.)

E. DIMMITT. H. H. COLLINS.

KENTUCKY

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,

DOORS, SASH and BLIND

FACTORY.

CHASE, DIMMITT & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

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SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, PALINGS,

LATH, MOULDINGS